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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/691,534	10/24/2003	Volker Sauermann	07781.0112-00	6883

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FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER
LLP
901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413

EXAMINER

RICHER, AARON M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2628

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/05/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/691,534	Applicant(s) SAUERMAN, VOLKER	
	Examiner Aaron M. Richer	Art Unit 2628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 December 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,5,8,9,11,13,16,17,19,21,23,24,27,29 and 33-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,5,8,9,11,13,16,17,19,21,23,24,27,29 and 33-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed December 7, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
2. Applicant argues that row labels are arbitrary labels that are unrelated to displayed data. Examiner disagrees with this assertion, noting that each label is related to the same displayed row in both windows of Hoag's invention (see fig. 5). Further, examiner reiterates the arguments presented in the Non-Final Office Action mailed September 19, 2006. That is, that the labels are not arbitrary since they help to identify the rows in both windows. Quoting from the previous Office Action: "Fig. 6 of Hoag bears this out, since as one pane shifts downward, the numbers in both panes still correspond (see element 522; also see col. 5, lines 30-41). It is further noted that "element of data" is a broad term which can encompass labels, headers, names, etc. since no further definition of what an "element" is is given in the application." Applicant further argues that entirely different data tables in Hoag's invention would use the same row labels. Examiner agrees with this, but simply because these elements are reused does not disqualify them from being "data elements" using a broad definition of the term.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 27, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoag (U.S. Patent 6,313,848) in view of Brown (U.S. Publication 2005/0005236).

5. As to claims 1, 9, 17, and 24, Hoag discloses:

determining that data for a list item cannot be displayed within the width boundary (fig. 5, element 340; Abstract lines 6-8; col. 2, lines 25-29);

creating a first window and a second window based on the determination that data for a list item cannot be displayed within the width boundary (fig. 5, elements 511 and 512; window panes, roughly corresponding to windows, are created);

selecting from the data for the list item a data element that will be displayed in both the first window and the second window (fig. 5; elements 522 and 523; the row label data element is selected and displayed in both windows);

splitting the data for the list item into a first portion (fig. 5, see columns 1-6) and a second portion (fig. 5, see columns 7-12), such that the first portion including the data element will fit into the first window (Abstract lines 11-14; col. 2, lines 29-36);

displaying the first portion (columns 1-6 of fig. 5) of the data and the data element (fig. 5; element 522) in the first window (element 511);

displaying the second portion (columns 7-12 of fig. 5) of the data for the list item and the data element (fig. 5, element 523) wrapped into the second window (element 512; also see Abstract lines 14-17; col. 2, lines 36-38; fig. 5-6);

While the panes (col. 4, lines 50-53) of fig. 5 of Hoag roughly correspond to windows, they lack some characteristics that are usually associated with windows. The

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"panes" of Brown (fig. 1; p. 2, section 0022), however, have all the characteristics that are associated with windows (title bar, etc.) and therefore do read on windows. The motivation for using "real" windows is a common one: to give a user control over two different objects independently (fig. 1, note the two distinct title bars for movement). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Hoag to use objects more closely corresponding to windows in order to give a user independent control over two different objects as taught by Brown.

6. As to claims 3, 11, 19, and 27, Hoag discloses a method wherein the data for a list item comes from more than one data source (fig. 5-6; col. 3, lines 3-5; a plurality of input devices for inputting data are disclosed).

7. As to claims 8, 16, 23, and 33, Hoag discloses a method comprising handling an event associated with the first window such that the event synchronously affects the second window (fig. 6, element 522; also see col. 5, lines 30-41; scrolling affects both windows synchronously).

8. Claims 5, 13, 21, 29, and 34-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoag in view of Brown and further in view of Otani (U.S. Patent 6,865,720).

9. As to claims 5, 13, 21, 29, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, and 43 Hoag discloses a distinguishing feature to label each row of the table (fig. 5, note the row numbers). Hoag does not disclose adding such a feature in response to user selection nor does Hoag disclose that this feature is a color. Otani, however, discloses a method of wrapping table data (fig. 32a; fig. 32b) and also discloses adding distinguishing display

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features to a row such as a background color (col. 5, line 65-col. 6, line 20). Since the wrapped data (fig. 32a; fig. 32b) is simply a carbon copy of the data that was previously lined up in a row, it stands to reason that the background color would be inherently the same in the wrapped row as compared to the non-wrapped row. The motivation for this is to distinguish table types (col. 5, lines 57-64). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Hoag in view of Brown to distinguish rows with a background color in order to distinguish table types as taught by Otani.

10. As to claims 36, 40, and 44, Otani discloses a method wherein the more than one data source is a website (col. 1, lines 30-39). The motivation for splitting a table in a website is to assist a reader to see only required information, in an environment such as a mobile device (col. 1, lines 21-29). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Hoag in view of Brown to use a website as a data source for table splitting in order to assist a reader in viewing required information as taught by Otani.

11. As to claims 37, 41, and 45, Otani discloses a method wherein the event includes sorting the data for the list item (col. 22, lines 1-9). The motivation for adding this feature is similar to the motivation found in the rejection to claim 36.

Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aaron M. Richer whose telephone number is (571) 272-7790. The examiner can normally be reached on weekdays from 8:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kee Tung can be reached on (571) 272-7794. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



KEE M. TUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AMR
2/22/07

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. M. Tung', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

KEE M. TUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER